

LOOKING THE BRONCO

Summary Vengeance upon the Orders of Joseph Alexander, of Brownsville.

BLOOD DASH ON THE CHICON PARTY.

Apirino Flores and Two Accomplices Killed by the Vigilants.

THE "BRAD CENTERS'S" DEATH.

Mexican Martyrs to Mexican Villany Before the United States Commissioner.

BROWNVILLE, TEXAS, Sept. 1, 1872.

In my last letter I described the daring assassination of Joseph Alexander, of Brownsville. With great pleasure I record the fact of prompt and summary vengeance. Indirect though it was, the blow reached the robbers' root at La Bolla March 7 and July 28, 1872. La Bolla, situated at a bend of the Rio Grande, some twenty miles from Mexico, has been the resort of the bloodiest desperadoes of the river—their lives lived in security, defying the hated "Gringos." Escape to Mexican soil was a matter of a few moments, and those rascals can swim like water dogs. The Flores family were the head and front of the offending, and with Chiconeras (the murderer of Alexander), and a notorious rascal named Coyote, they held grim ascendancy over from 125 to 200 cutthroats. Attending every landango, these villains, when maddened with megal, would often to run a-muck, boasting afterward of their unnumbered crimes. Heretofore no posse has entered the Bolia bend; it was a matter of doubt as to the resistance to be encountered, and even the hireate army, belted with a six-shooter, was a little shy and aloof. The fringing measures of the Bolia bend were in company with Chiconeras had been feared for the assassination of Alexander. One of men even loaned the pistol with which the deed was done. Glorifying in

THE MURDER OF A GRINGO,

and secure in their confidence, the desperados rode home, assisted in the escape of Chicon, and, after a day or so, sought the shelter of the fringing seagull chapparal, on the Mexican bank. In a short time they returned, thinking no harm was impending. For once the wily rascals were at fault. While citizens murmured at Brownsville, bitterly complaining of inactive military and effete officials, well-judged expedition was organized. Lieutenant Budd, of the Fourth United States cavalry, with a small detachment, prepared for service, left Brownsville quietly on July 20. He was accompanied by Sheriff Scanlan, of Cameron county. It was decided that after a few days the murderers would return to their haunt, and every precaution taken to take them there. The leaders of the defenders in their camp. Colonel Lamana, of the Mexican army, had agreed to appear on the Mexican bank, opposite the Bolia, at a certain time, to prevent the flight of the thieves. Lieutenant Budd who in the whole affair showed pluck and nice discrimination) took a heavy wagon with his detachment, as if en route for a change of station. The spies and retainers of the outlaws were deceived by these appearances.

THE AVENGERS' ATTACK.

Camping the night of the 26th not far from the Bolia, on the morning of the 21st a sudden dash was made. The ranch was captured, the outlaws overpowered, three of their number captured, and, while swimming the river, Apirino Flores, the "Head Cent," was shot and killed. Colonel Lamana, having Mexican requisitions for the three outlaws captured, received them, and in a few moments two others of the Flores family and the notorious Coyote, were swinging in the air. The walling of the Bolia was heard, and the Gringos, and prophesied a bloody retaliation.

On the 23d Lieutenant Budd returned to Brownsville, having broken up by this dash the worst nest of robbers on the Bravo. It is to be hoped, now that the way has been shown, that others will occasionally drop in and give the Bolia a call. The leaders being despatched their followers are powerless. This title gleam of light is very welcome, and the generous Texans are loud in their praises of the vim and skill exhibited in this raid by Lieutenant Budd. If such zealous and able officers were allowed more scope for individual action Uncle Sam would have a better return than usual for the money invested in corn and oats. Surprise is the only hope in these lawless affairs, and it speaks everything for the man who catches the Mexican rascal asleep.

ARREST OF CHICON.

Last advice gives news of the apprehension of Chicon Perez, the murderer of Alexander. From the prompt co-operation of the Mexican military authorities, and the aid of the Texas army, a new era of lawfulness is to dawn, and that Perez will be given up to the execution of his brutal murder.

MORE DEEDS OF BLOOD.

Reliable news has come from the city of the murder of three pedlars on the Mexican side of the river, some forty miles above Brownsville. One of the men has a fancy for the river, and they were temporarily in Mexico on business. The reason of these bloody deeds is that life and property is not safe on the Rio Grande frontier unless the corporate limits of the United States extend to the border of the river-roads, afford abundant opportunity to the mugger for an easy escape. Crime is a matter of everyday life in the lower parts of Mexico, and unless a prompt stand is taken by the United States government, the Texan citizens will act in summary.

THE HIDE BUSINESS.

Anticipating developments are being made before the United States Commission as to the nature of transactions by merchants of wealth in Brownsville and Matamorras, where the arranged respectable, these parties must abandon at once a traffic in stolen hides, and content themselves with honest trade. An immense number of hides have been found in the hands of the buyers in Brownsville, coming from Mexico. It is safe to say that of these twenty-five per cent have borne the initials of the owners, who have not sold a single one to go to Mexico in ten years. Hidden brands of owners residing 300 miles within the limits of Texas are often found. Every year thousands of these hides are sent to Mexico, and the furthering of this nefarious traffic, must be added to injury in the reshipment of these hides to Texas bays. These are the usual profits of the hide business, and the buyers are to be told of the hundreds of these hides slipped through until within a year or so the Texan Legislature passed a law providing for the inspection of hides. The law was not enforced, and the resulting seizures were too infrequent to be relied on to be reformed of the extent of the rascalities practised on the unprotected Texans. As soon as

THE HIDE INSPECTION LAW.

was in force, the buyers in Mexico of the stolen hides began to alter and efface ingeniously the marks of the owners, and the inspectors were rendered impossible to record the mutilated brands. The inspectors adopted the plan of recording the number of hides found in each lot, and the inspectors were to make a heavy accusation against the good faith of leading merchants. Reference to the books of different inspectors led to the method of making the hides imported are classed as "mutilated brands," and the entry might be bodily made, "stolen from Texas." When this lame subterfuge was used, the inspectors were to make a note of the hides and sending them on wet in the salt. The singularly trained Hide Inspection law did not give the inspectors the power to stop the hides, but to record, and it was not possible to have an answer always at hand, but soon the leading ranchmen had agents who insisted on a rigid inspection of the hides. The resulting seizures were too damaging that, taking advantage of the laxity of certain inspectors, the interested parties induced them to make suggestions to go to Matamorras, Mexico, see the hides and then give certificates for shipment dated at Brownville, Texas. It is hard to see how the owners of the Rio Grande steamboats. These gentlemen were notified of the seizure of the hides and a search warrant was issued. As a transporter company these parties were obliged to obey the law, and to use the proceeds of their consignments for the benefit of the community and cease a traffic which is scandalous in its nature.

A PALPABLE CASE.

As an example of the facts I will state that a shipment of hides from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande was made on August 23, 1872. The hides, 1,000 in number, were consigned to the owners of the Rio Grande steamboats. These gentlemen were notified of the seizure of the hides and a search warrant was issued. As a transporter company these parties were obliged to obey the law, and to use the proceeds of their consignments for the benefit of the community and cease a traffic which is scandalous in its nature.

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SHERMAN

val of the General-in-Chief
from Europe Yesterday.

**News on Foreign Armies
and Firearms.**

**ions on Agriculture, Emigration and Con-
scription—No Place Like Home—De-
parture To-Day for Washington.**

William Tecumseh Sherman, General-in-Chief of
United States Army and hero of the march to
a, arrived yesterday morning from Europe
proceeded to the Astor House, where he was
by Mrs. Sherman, who had been waiting to re-
him. In the General's party were his son,
as Sherman, and Colonel J. C. Andersen, U. S.
Shortly after his arrival the General accepted
a banquet, drew up a list of names, transacted
private business, and only returned to
hotel about four o'clock. The
of his arrival spread rapidly,
a shower of cards was poured
n, but he only admitted relatives and very
close friends. The party dined at five, in pri-
vate and while the General was enjoying the cus-
tary post-prandial cigar a representative of the
was introduced by Mrs. Sherman, whom
occasionally met in the hallway, who said in a
cautious, sympathy-seeking voice:—
"I have not been able to have a minute's conver-
sation with him since his arrival, the crowd of
persons has been so continuous." "The
fact that paper do you represent, sir?" was the
stating remark of the much-visited hero.
"The Herald."

"I met a number of your correspondents in
Paris; they seem to be universally interested
in me. I saw so many of them that I am almost left
at a loss for story to tell."

"The Herald," knowing the General's reluc-
tance to be drawn from his conversational shell
and in *medias res*, and asked a leading ques-
tion in the political state of Europe, in order to
interest him, and stated that the Czar had
announced the abrogation of the Paris treaty from
1871.

"General gave a nervous twitch to his cigar,
implied that he was not interested in the politi-
cal state of Europe, and was not going to make a
speech, but he could not resist the temptation
himself by hazarding an opinion about a sub-
ject which he considered of more importance
more than he, and would only laugh at the
views he might express.

"The reporter instantly perceived that political
talk was not the way to catch his confi-
dentiality, and asked pleasantly:—
"I suppose, General, like Mr. Seward, you will
be going to Europe, and into print, and will be
the pleasure of pursuing your tour among the
heads of Europe?"

"General Sherman said:—I have kept a journal
will be reserved for the use of my son."

"OTHER:—Then I suppose we shall have the op-
portunity of reading another volume similar to
"The Soldier's Life to His Son," on military tac-
tics and Europe."

General SHERMAN laughingly:—No, I have no in-
tention of rushing into print, nor any desire to
write a book. I am not a writer, and I do not
mean to give any satisfactory account of my
views in a short conversation; but I tell you
that my experience of Europe has been a
pleasant one, and, as a rule, the peoples have
been pretty generally what is best suited to
the country. I saw especially England, Ireland
and much of the continent. The Americans are
more do here, and are not continually on the ex-
tremes, burning the life of life with the
war of the past. The Americans are more
in the science of agriculture than even
the Scotch farmers, who are acknowledged to be
the best in Europe, especially in the use of agri-
cultural machinery.

General SHERMAN (with deliberation):—No, I
do not, as they farm there on a different scale
than we do here. The soil is draining away a very
rich and fertile, but the soil is not so rich as
the soil here, and on some of the nobles-
ties estates I saw reaping and sowing machines
from America. They are not slow in En-
gland, and they are not so slow in the States;
here, the field is small and the reapers are
not so numerous.

"OTHER:—Speaking of the crowded condition of
countries you visited, what are the emigration
facts?"

General SHERMAN:—The governments are opposed
to a common title which is draining away a very
rich and fertile class of people; and
immigration is so rapid, convenient and
cheap that it is not possible to stop it. The
of Germany, in moderate circumstances, who
at an idea of bettering his fortunes in the
States. Again, with a surplus population,
the Government is not so slow in the States;
vigorous young men can escape the con-
dition the authorities are naturally opposed to
the Government. The Government is not so
did as well as recruits; but ours was
in aggressive war, whereas most of these
European broils were not for complete
conquest, but for a few years of peace. The
military strength of the respective combatants,
even though for union under such circum-
stances, as they may be seen by the States;
even patriots can stand against conscription
and aggressive purposes.

"OTHER:—Do you think, then, that the Euro-
pean monarchs are inimical to emigration on the
ground that they find it difficult to recruit their
armies?"

General SHERMAN:—Well, not on that ground.
The wealthy capitalist complains of the high
of labor, and would desire to make it more
cheap.

"OTHER:—Then emigration would be the anti-
thesis to strikes?"

General SHERMAN:—Yes; I think if the working
men would some system of keeping their
downers down to a status of supply and demand
of emigrating conscription a good deal of
the trouble would be removed, and the labor market
to a more healthy tone.

"OTHER:—Speaking of the *personnel* of European
armies, do you think there is as much intelligence
and energy as we find in our own? The States;
to, to adapt themselves readily to circum-
stances?"

General SHERMAN:—I think there is quite as much
intelligence among the European armies, but we
here that one year makes a very fair sol-
dier in England they say it takes four years to
make a good soldier. The States;
to for the faculty of making the most rapid
after defeat, but the Germans are acquiring
the States;
OTHER:—Is the drill, then, more complicated
than here?"

General SHERMAN:—No, we exchanged books on
the subject, and I found that the States;
to be pretty general. I think, however,
the States;
to more should change the gaudy red uniforms
of the modern combatants, and the States;
to goes to war with the blue-clad
of the Continent. The French
are, in their picturesque but unserviceable
uniforms, were moved down as the States;
to New York prototypes were at Bull Run.
I made a present of a gun, called the Henry,
which is a very good gun, and the States;
to only adopted; but it hardly comes up to some
of the States;
to where I was.

"OTHER:—Do you think that the States;
to of the many systems were in use. The last
of Springfield we use is not inferior to any
I saw there, and even it is susceptible of
improvement."

"At this juncture of the conversation several
of the States;
to appeared in the passage and carried off
the States;
to as if they might be filled with sample arms.
The States;
to for the noisy baggage smashers had taken
departure the General crossed his legs, took
a cigar, and was ready for any in-
quiries."

"OTHER:—Then, in so far as regards material,
in taking leave from us, the States;
to the States;
to as on military matters between the two coun-
tries, and the presence here of European repre-
sentatives, and the States;
to are familiar with respective improvements and
inventions. I noticed the cavalry corps of most
of the States;
to would be very large, but the States;
to of the States;
to more for ornament than for use. The States;
to the States;
to to resist cavalry, but with breech-
ing cavalry are incapable of attacking in any-
like the relatively proportionate numbers, as
the States;
to reporter, feeling he had been exhausted suf-
ficiently on the General's leisure, arose to depart,
and the States;
to well, General, I suppose, like all sensible ob-
servant people from this side of the water, you have
to Europe to become Americanized, and the States;
to General SHERMAN (with a peculiar smile):—There
place like home.

"General and family take their departure this
morning for Washington, and last night was de-
voted to the reception of friends.

GOOD-THIRSTY HARDWARE DRUMMERS

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 16, 1872.

Evening a serious assault took place at Lewy
between John Bissel and Charles Hart, two
York hardware drummers, Bissel stabbing
in the left breast with a pocket knife, fatally
injuring him. Hart refuses to make complaint,
and has fled to Canada to avoid arrest.